THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

in Important Subterranean Avenue on the East Side of the City for the Speedy Trans-mission of Passengers Contemplated—The Company Incorporated and Partially Organized—The Act of Incorporation—Capital— Board of Directors Chosen—Proposed Elecion of President To-Day.

The necessity which (in consequence of the topo-graphical formation of the island of Manhattan) exists for the opening of direct avenues that shall nnect the extreme southern and northern section the city, and on which a vast and rapidly increas pulation-without interference with the ordi erce of he people or the particular traffic streets-may be conveyed in the shortest pos-

of the streets—may be conveyed in the shortest pos-sible period of time, has become imperative. It has been found—indeed, no one for years, meas-uring the necessities of the people, has pretended to the contrary—that surface railroads within the more densely populated districts of the city are altogether too slow and inconvenient, and every way inadequate to the present wants of the community. As the city increases in the extent of its business and resident population, as the waste lands in the more orthern parts of the island are improved by the section of dwellings, the surface roads will sound a nuisance rather than an accommodation. first infroduced the upper wards did not then contain a third of their present population—they were sufficient for the demand; but, as from the bouth side of Fourteenth street the vast majority of residents have since emigrated northward of that thoroughfare, the time it requires to pass from the ce to the place of business of the citizen is mewhat appalling. If he lives anywhere north of

residence to the place of business of the cutzen is somewhat appalling. If he haves anywhere north of Thirty-fourth street and his business is conducted south of the City Hall he may calculate with positive certainty (besides being necessitated to stand every other trip on his way up or down in crowded, flithy, badly venthalted cars, brought into close contiguity with every form of vileness and disease) on a loss of from two to three hours daily, or from twenty-six to thirty-nine days in the three hundred and thirteen working days of every year.

This is too serious a tax upon the time of any man. No person, be he wealthy or poor, can afford to throw away from one-fourteenth to one-twelfth of his life riding on horse railways, when the same distance to be traversed can be accomplished at a much cheaper expenditure of time and health in these days of speed by steam and by electricity. The business man (and certainly not his subordinate) cannot afford to waste hours daily and undergo physical exhaustion in a species of disease-breeding box while returning to his home at the close of the labors of the day, if by any possibility he can accomplish the same ride in one-third of the time now wasted, besides breathing pure air and having ample room in which to sit and move, and that without being rudely jostled, his garments torn and solied, and, as is too frequently the case, his pockets rided of their contents.

The necessity for the introduction of a more popu-

Is too frequently the case, his pockets rided of their contents.

The necessity for the introduction of a more popular, cheaper, safer and quicker mode of conveyance has engaged and is now engaging the attention of engineers, inventors, capitalists and others interested in the progress of the city, the health and, from the conformation of the island, travelling necessities of the people. Elevated and underground railways have been suggested and planned. In Greenwich street we have a half mile section of an elevated road which promises to be useful, and in the plan proposed by the association incorporated by the Legislature of the present year under the title of the New York City Central Underground Railway Company, which has for its object the construction of an underground road commencing on the easterly side of the City Hall and extending to Ninety-second street, and thence to Harlem river, the tunnel which it is thought practicable to build will permit of the introduction of tracks on which heavy engines and care can be placed that will pass from one end of the city—north and south—to the other in one-third of the time now taken by the surface horse roads, and with for passengers an equable atmosphere, pure as it is possible for thorough ventilation to make it, added to sufficient room to move and rest in, making the ride on all occasions rather of pleasure than a task.

On the 17th inst. the corporators of the Central Underground Railway held a meeting at their office, No. 58 Broadway, and elected a Board of Directors. This Board is constituted of the following gentlemen, all well known and responsible citizens:—William B. Ogden, John J. Blair, William E. Dodge, Lewis B. Brown, George Griswold, J. Boorman Johnston, William H. Duncan, Andrew H. Green, Edward Dodge, George W. McLean, Henry Smith, Henry F. Vall and Charles S. Brown. To-day the Board convenes for the purpose of choosing a president, subsequent to which arrangements will be made for opening the books of the company to construct an underground ra The necessity for the introduction of a more popu

we herewith publish the act incorporating and unthorizing the company to construct an underground railway:

NACT to incorporate the New York City Central Underground Railway Company, and to authorize the said company to construct and operate a certain underground railway in the city of New York. Passed April 17, 1868.

The people of the State of New York, represented a Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. W. Butler Duncan, William B. Ogden, George Griswold, James Boorman Johnston, George D. Craigen, James M. Brown, William E. Dodge, Henry F. Vali, Lewis B. Brown, Edwin Dodge, S. W. Hopkins, Edward R. Pell, J. S. Thayer, Clarence S. Brown, Henry E. Davies, Jailus F. Cheesbro, W. W. Huntington, D. M. Hildreth, J. S. Shultze, Henry W. Slocum, Horace Deming, John Phillips, Everett H. Kimbark, Bryan Lawrence, Joseph Dixon, Eugene Bissell, Henry Marshail, Edwin J. McKee, Royai N. Torrey, "Nomae Chapty, William Johnson, Bernard Kelly,

Henry Marshall, Edwin J. McKee, Royal N. Torrey, Thomas Canary, William Johnson, Bernard Kelly, William C. Squier, John Fitch, Edward C. Byrne, Henry Smith, Benjamin Weed, Edward Coles, Daniel R. Jewett, Ezra Clark, Jr., Isaac Beil and John T. Conover are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of "The New York City Central inderground Railway Company," The said corporation shall continue for one hundred years from the passage of this act, and shall be located in the city of New York, and the capital stock shall be \$10,000,000, divided into one hundred thousand shares of \$100 each.

SEC. 2. The business and offices of said corporation shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders, and the first election of said directors shall be held in the city of New York within three months after the passage of this act, and the day and place therefore the passage of this act, and the day and place therefore the passage of this act, and the day and place therefore the passage of this act, and the day and place therefore the property of the state of the control of the component of the control of the control of the component of the control of the control of the component of the control of the con

at the laws of the State of New York 1881 to 1881 to atthe street; thence northeasterly continuing the time line to the Harlem river; thence easterly and asterly along said Harlem river, and connecting from the Harlem Bridge at the terminas of Third years. And in case the lowness of the surface

es for the pr

Harlem river. The said corporation may make on the route aforesald the necessary connections, turnouts, switches, and other conveniences for the proper working and accommodation of said railway.

Sac. 5. For the purpose of making, constructing and operating the said tunnel and railway, said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon and underneath the several streets, avenues, squares, public piaces and lands hereinbefore specified, and into and upon the soil of the same, to construct and maintain said tunnel and railway along the route and to the points herein specified and contemplated, such tunnel and railway to be constructed in the most thorough manner and upon the most approved pians for lighting, ventilating, and draining, and of sufficient dimensions for the purposes of said railway and for the convenience of the public travel, and at such depth below the surface and in such manner as effectually to prevent any interference with the surface of said streets, avenues, squares or grounds, or the use of the same, with such exceptions as are provided for in this act, and except also that during the progress of construction it shall be lawful to make such excavations and openings in said streets, avenues, squares and grounds, under which said tunnel and railway shall be constructed or over which said railway tracks shall be alud, as shall be necessary from time to time, and mall cases the surface and pavements of said streets, avenues, squares and grounds over said tunnel and railway shall be restored to the condition in which they were before such excavations were made, as near as possible, and, if practical, one-half the width of said street shall be always kept open for the public travel; but where excavations for the full width of such streets thall be always kept open longer than for a period of sixty days in any one piace, nor shall they be kept open longer than for a period of sixty days in any one piace, except by the consent, in writing, of the Street Commissioner of the city of New

of said railway tunnel for any damages which he or they shall sustain by reason of any direct injury caused thereto by the construction of such railway and tunnel.

Sec. 6. The said corporation shall have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate or interest therein as may be necessary to enable it to construct and operate said tunnel and railways as herein provided, and to construct and maintain she proper platforms, stations and buildings of said corporation at such points along the route as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight, and necessary for the operation of the railway, and for proper communication between said tunnel and platforms, and said stations and buildings; and in case it cannot agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase or use thereof, it may acquire the title to the same in the manner specified in the acts hereinbefore referred to, except in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the court shall make any allegation of or reference to any incorporations, capital stock, surveys, maps or the filing of any certificate of location; but whenever it shall be necessary or convenient for the said railway, turnouts, platforms or stations to take and use for the purpose of operating the same any public grounds, parks or places, no compensation shall be awarded or demanded for the same; but in all cases the use of the aforesaid streets, avenues, squares, grounds and public places, and the right of way under and through the same, for the purpose of a tunnel and railway as herein authorized and provided, shall be considered and is hereby declared to be a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and commonaity of the said city hold said streets, avenues and public places. But no opening in any public grounds, parks or places shall be more than now hundred feet in length nor more than one hundred

tion in which they were previous to the construction

cost and charges of this corporation.

SEC. 3. Said tunnel and railway shall be exclusively for the uses and purposes of said Railway Compersons other than a public officer in the excention of his duty as such, with his agents and assistants, to enter or pass through the same, or any portion of his duty as such, with his agents and assistants, to enter or pass through the same, or any portion thereof, on foot or in any other way than in the proper cars of this corporation provided for intail purpose, without the consent of said corporation, under penalty of \$50 for each offence, to be recovered by this corporation of and the Mayor, Aidermen, Commonatly and officers of the Corporation of the city of New York are hereby prohibited from giving any permission to any other person, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things hereby authorized, or to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction or operation of said tunnel and railway and other things as herein authorized. But nothing herein constanted shall prevent the construction of the city of the construction of passengers the following fares, to witten any of the acts of any department thereof, from entering the said tunnel for the purpose of repairing or constructing any sewer or water main or other public work, or any gas company from laying or repairing its mains therein.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall be and is hereby authorized to collect and receive for the transportation of passengers the following fares, to witten said to passengers the following fares, to witten said to passengers the following fares, to witten said to said tunnel and railway is complete said tunnel and railway is completed.

SEC. 11. The said corporation shall be and of the said company that which to commence the said company that which to commence the said tunnel and railway is constructed to passengers and the passengers and the passengers and the passengers and the passengers

SEC. 15. The Legislature may, at any time, after, mend or repeal this act.
SEC. 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

WHISKEY FRAUDS. The Causes and the Remedy.

That old classic apothegm, falsus in uno, falsus in omatious, is a sound maxim in ethics. In its general application to human conduct it is as broadly pertinent now as on the day it was written. Applied to the present horde of internal revenue officers in the government service, the latest and most approved though somewhat introverse rendering of this ancient epigrammatic utterance into our own vercorrupt, all are corrupt." Commissioner Rollins himself is the chief and august and incontrovertible authority on this point. He of all others possesses the best possible information on the subject. He knows all the ropes perfectly. He is thoroughly conversant with the whole business. He is intimately posted on all the ins and outs. He has seen the wirepulling and begging and cringing and trickery and bribery to secure appointments. He has witnessed the wholesale plundering of the government that follows. His controversy with Secretary McCulloch has led him into telling plain truths. He asserts that corruntion neverages the control of the secure who can be seen to the control of the secretary McCulloch has led him into telling plain truths. He asserts that corruntion never describe the control of the secretary McCulloch has led him into telling plain truths. truths. He asserts that corruption pervades the en-tire internal Revenue Department; that this corrup-tion is principally due to the present high tax on whiskey; that he is unable to stay the tide of corrup-tion, and in his anxiety to wash his hands clean of the whole matter asks to be relieved from further and repressed anxiety to vacate his present posi-tion the public have been for some time familiar. What becomes of him, however—whether he re-mains in office or goes out—is to the public a matter of perfect indifference, as much so as the motives that may have induced him to tender his resignation and to take to writing letters to the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing that has been said or can be said by him or by any one else can open the eyes of the public much wider than they have been opened for a long time on the subject of corruption in the Internal Revenue Department. Everybody knows there is corruption of the most rightful character, and it needed no letters from the head commissioner of this bureau to give intelligence as to the chief cause of this corruption—that it is almost wholly due to the high tax on whiskey and the frauds perpetrated to evade payment of this tax.

All about us are cropping out evidences of
the fearful demoralization which disgraces our
internal revenue service. Emboldened by past successes and the impunity with which they have carried on their schemes of corruption, the caution exercised at first by officers of this pureau is fast losing its restraining influence. Receiving salaries of only three and four thousand dol-lars a year, and before holding their present offices known to be penniless politicians, hardly able to keep up a vagabond existence, they now recklessly branch out into the most expansive speculations. We hear of their buying largely of stocks and bonds and houses; we know of their living in fine brown stone front palaces, and in their magnificent furniture, and the pictures and paintings ornamenting their walls, and liver service and retinue of liveried servants, keeping up a style requiring a princely income to support; we see them driving the best turnouts in the Park; we see them in the best society of the city, in the best pews at the best churches, in the bes seats at the opera; they wear nothing but the finest garments and the most expensive jeweiry, and just now we hear of the families of many of them going to Europe to spend the summer. The same state of facts exists throughout the length and breadth of the country. The government has maintained and is maintaining the expense of all this vast luxury and display and enjoyment. The drafts for payment are drawn on the whiskey fraud fund—the whiskey ring honor the drafts, the government furnishes the money. How to stop this corruption, how to secure efficiency and integrity in this branch of the public service are the questions that deeply concern the public. One way to stop the corruption is certainly to punish those found guilty of it, to strip them of to punish those found guilty of it, to strip them of their ill-gotten gains and to force them to undergo the pains and penalties of prison life and hard labor. It is gratifying to know that there are government attorneys bold enough to take hold of these cases and prosecute them, that there are juries who are not afraid to do their duty and judges resolute enough to punish the offenders. The case of Collector Callicott gives pleasing presage of the fate likely to follow some of those unscrupulous robbers of the govern-ment, and so, too, that of his deputy, Allen, and of Devlin, also of the City of Churches. All these three worthies, as is well known, are now in the Albany Penitentiary, and there are others directly and indirectly associated with them who should be compelled to keep them company. Collector Anderson, of of that historical city have received a salutary lesson on the subject of honesty in office at the hands of Chief Justice Chase, and are now doing their State service through the medium of daily manual labor. It is probable that other prosecutions and convictions will follow elsewhere But this is a very slow and uncertain way of remedying the evil. The conviction of Callicott has falled to show who got the \$20,000 paid for his appointment—the initiatory step in the bold pathway of corruption he had marked out for himself. At the best only a few offenders can be brought to justice, and the most guilty are the most likely to escape. The case of T. P. Levan, T. Burrows Tilton, Francis W. Tappan, indicted some fifteen months ago in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, Brooklyn, at the same time with Devlin, now in the Penitentiary, is instructive on this point. On the day set down for the trial of these parties two important witnesses had suddenly and unaccount-ably disappeared. These witnesses cannot be found—are not likely to be found. Others will adopt the same plan to screen themselves from justice, or any stratagem promising immunity from their

deserts.

Courts of law are clearly not the medium through which to put a stop to the present whiskey frauds. Manufacturers and dealers and others interested in the sale of liquor, with the tax at its present high rate, will cheat the government all they can. The whiskey rings are formed for this purpose. They disburse tens of thousands to revenue officers—they save hundreds of thousands to themselves; the whole system is a gigantic fraud on the government. As for the revenue officers, the temptation to abet in the fraud holds out too glittering a prospect of gain to be resisted. And thus it will continue with the tax on whiskey at its present figure. It rests with Congress to put a stop to these frauds, to reduce at least fifty per cent the present tax, to remove by this course all temptation to evade the law, and to coerce revenue officers into being honest from taking away the temptation to dishonesty. Following the reduction we have suggested more than quadruple the amount now paid into the Treasury would be received. A deputation of distillers from Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Indians, now in Washington, are asking the reduction to sixty cents per gallon, and guarantee that in making such reduction the government will receive from their section alone more tax in three months than was received from the whole United States during the past year. Such facts speak volumes. A reduction of fifty per cent is low enough. It will put a stop to illicit distillation and to all existing frauds; it will give a good mar-gin of profit to manufacturers and dealers, and it will swell the annual revenue to the government from this source to four times its present amount. We urge on Congress to do promptly and faithfully its duty in this matter; to give less time to political scheming and radical legislation, and more time to looking after the financial affairs of the country; to increase the general revenue and to decrease the general burden of taxation, and to improve every fair and legitimate opportunity looking to a gradual lessening and final liquidation of our national debt. Reducing the whiskey tax is such an opportunity. By reducing the tax Congress will cover a multitude

A SNARE FISH STORY.—At Inman's saw mill, Ux-bridge, Mass., a boy went out to the waste-way to put on some flash boards, when he discovered a thirteen-inch trout dart under a rock. He caught him in his hand, when a large water snake sprang at the flash, secured him and returned to his retreat. The trout was found hand and his snakeship was silice.

The Delay of Dences Androws' Confession Explained-Pertiess of It Supported by Swern Addaylts—Strange and Sad Fatality Among Androws' Ancesters—The Specula-tions and Comments of the Local Press.

ton, twenty years ago or more, by Professor Webs has there been anywhere in the East a murder wh ton some three weeks since. The murder, according to his own confession and circumstantial evi-dence, was committed by Deacon Samuel M. Andrews, a man always regarded as emi-nently respectable, religious and law abiding. He claims that he did it in self-defence against an indecent assault by his victim, and on the truth of thi

He claims that he did it in self-defence against an indecent assault by his victim, and on the truth of this statement there are various and conflicting opinions. The Grand Jury, it seems, is not inclined to place much confidence in the story from the fact that an indictment for wilful murder has been returned, and the accussed deacon will in November next be placed on trial for his life.

The Old Colony Memorial of to-day, published in Plymouth, near Kingston, states that Deacon Andrews first communicated his confession to his counsel on the 1st and 2d inst., and shortly afterwards to an officer of the House of Correction, then again to Constable Jones, Judge Wood and lawyer Danforth, all of whom expressed their belief in the entire truthfulness of the statements made. The Memorial addis:—

The reasons he gave for not revealing this before were the disgusting character of the transactions which led to the terrible tragedy and the dread and horror which has led stronger minds than his to attempt concealment to save even a hypocritical reputation. It can also be proved that for several days after that fatal Tuesday his body and his mind were benumbed and working abnormally under the influence of heavy and continuous draughts of ether, and he did not discover even until he was lodged in jail and deprived of the ether and its effects that he had suffered material bodily injury to his side and arms, being very sore and lame. If he did make the "confession" when first committed in explanation and extennation of his great guilt, as can be proved, he ought to be absolved from the prejudice arising on the general supposition that he has waited three weeks to find his conviction certain and a "confession" becoming desirable as a matter of policy. One of the meanest elements of Andrews' character is manifest in the base libel upon the reputation of his victim, if his statement is untrue. The public justly condemn with a depth of dishonor and utter absence of all manliness in casting such calumny, unfit to be written or r

of his acquaintance with Mr. Holmes, when it would seem he could have no motives for inventing such a charge:

I, Loring Wilson Barnes, now of Attleborough, Mass. formerly of Kingston, Mass., hereby say that in the year 1850, some time in the spring or summer, while engaged as an overseer in the thread factory of Morse & Newcombe, in which said factory Mr. Samuel M. Andrews then worked as we were conversing one day in the room where he worked he said that as he and Mr. Cornelius Holmes were togother alone in the cemetery, a few days previous, Mr. Holmes asked him to assist him in the act of a nad on refusing Holmes turned over upon him and tried to of Mr. Andrews, and I inferred from what Andrews said he supposed it was for the purpose of doing the same thing with him. He described Holmes' appearance as very excited. He also spoke of certain garmenis that Mr. Holmes had previously given him, and that he should never again wear them.

If the witness has not perjured himself there has

as very excited. He also spoke of certain garmenis that Mr. Holmes had previously given him, and that he should never again wear them.

LORING W. BARNES.

If the witness has not perjured himself there has been some such key to the strange intimacy, but common sense can hardly escape the conclusion that the accused has dishonored and damned himself in such intercourse for mercenary gain, while his victim may claim a demoralized and incestuous passion. Few will conclude that the initiatory and final assaults constitute the whole history of the intimacy. But, after all, there is the money, the motive and the murder. The law don't allow the murder of a man, however great his moral delinquencles. The head was beaten after the body was powerless to do personal injury. Outraged virtue could easily have made itself heard in that neighborhood and conscious innocence would have sought immediate exoneration from the nearest parties to be found, in stead of hiding the evidence of crime and burying the money of the deceased in the cellar. We dismiss the trying and most unwelcome subject with the allusion to the singularly tragic history of the family of the accused. Elderly men among us remember his grandmother as insanely personating the character of a nun, going about the streets covered with a black veil, incoherently begging and praying. The mother, as has already been stated, gave him birth in an insane asylum. For many years his wife has been a confirmed and almost helpless invalid. His father was assassinated in the streets of New Orleans, it is said, by mistake for another man. His only brother was killed in Kansas during the troubles there, and his nephew was caught in the machinery of the factory where he was at work, and so torn to pieces that he died in a few hours.

The Plymouth Sentinel says:—The facts already developed by the investigations in relation to this horrid crime show that the "will" made for Mr. Holmes to execute was first put in form by Rev.

Holmes, who was physically his superior, and thus mutilated, mangled and killed him in self defence, without even getting scratched himself, would answer in days of fable, but it can hardly have the effect intended, to influence the Grand Jury to find an indictment for a milder offence than that of murder, while, of course, it removes all hope of a defence on the ground of hereditary insanity hereafter to be set up by Andrews or his counsel.

HORSE NOTES.

On Wednesday the June Meeting at Mystic Park begins, and from present indications the trotting will

be capital. During the exercising at Fashion Course on Sunday morning there were some extraordinary bursts of

speed developed.

James S. Watson handicapped the horses for th Narraganset inauguration running meeting, twentyone in number, and the schedu'e seems to give
general satisfaction.

A good trotting programme is preparing for the

A good trotting programme is preparing for the Island Park Course at Albany.

A hurdle race will come off at the Fashion Course on the 6th of July. We hope there will be no "spilling" of jockeys nor horses injured.

All the colts entered for the Hiram Woodruff stakes paid forfeit to Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Commodore Vanderbilt has resumed his old gait again. He repeated in 2:29 to wagon the other day.

The purses for the July trotting meeting at Narraganset Park close this evening.

The horses at Jerome Park are getting in order for the summer meeting which commences on the 30th instant.

The owner of License will trot him against any horse in America, harness against wagon, for \$10,000, or he will take \$1,000 to go even rigged for the same amount.

The owner of License will trot him against any horse in America, barness against wagon, for \$10,000, or he will take \$1,000 to go even rigged for the same amount.

The Paterson fall meeting will commence on Thursday, the 17th of September.

Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy will trot a match on the Mystic Course, Boston, on the 2d of July. The betting is even on the result.

The Fourth of July will be a gala day at Paterson. Running, trotting, under faces, &c., &c.

Inquiries are making about an old, hollow-backed horse now at the Fashion Course. He was once called in his youth Tow Boy. His name is at present Keystone. Look out for him, as he as trotted fast in his time, and may be able to repeat.

The Prospect Park track will soon be ready to work on, the members being anxious to begin operations.

There were more fast horses on the Coney Island road on Sunday last than have been seen there on any day this season.

Black Bess and Atlanta are matched, the race to come off on Thursday next.

Mr. Jones' four year old was moving very fast in his work on Sunday morning.

Mr. Rutherford offers to match Billy Boyce, the pacer, to go half a mile in one minute, and also that he will go to wagon against any horse in harness, trotter or pacer.

Mr. Carr's Tackey is going better every day, and her owner is anxious to match her.

Brown George and running mate and Billy Boyce will come together on the 16th prox.

Mr. Himman is now driving a very fine pair of black horseson Harlem lane.

Mr. Leadbeater's chestnut geiding is stepping a two-forty gait.

Eastern Queen and Katty Manœuvring are going finely together.

A. R. Phyfe's My Tom is in training at the Fashion Course, and is improving rapidly.

On the return of the "fane ducks" from Narraganset, as they stepped on the steamboat a cry of "look out for your wallets" was heard, when one of the party exclaimed, "pickpockets be damned, I've treen to Providence."

PATAL ACCIDENT FROM CARRLESSNESS.—Near Van Buren, Hancock county, the other day, two boys, sons of Thomas G. Carr, took their father's gun, with the intention of going hunting. Mr. Carr had used the gun the day previous, and had left the ramrod in the barrel, after making an effort to draw the charge. The boys, one holding the butt end of the gun, the other the ramrod, endeavored to draw it out, when one of them slipped and the gun was discharged, driving the ramrod through the body of the boy who was holding it, killing him almost instantly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Niagaras, of Buffalo, have suddenly become famous on account of their victory over the Atlantics, from the excitement consequent on which Buffalo has not yet subsided. The Athletics will play them next Saturday. The Haymakers want to play them on the Fourth of July at Lansingburg. The Central City, of Syracuse, and the Auburn each want to have a "siap" at them. The former club won the the gold ball of Western New York from the

the gold ball of Western New York from the Niagaras, who won the ball from the auburn Club.

A Buffalo paper says that the Niagara nine do not feel conceited enough to say that they can beat the Athletica but promise to make them use their skill for every tally they get.

The first of a series of games between the Unions and Empires, of St. Louis, for the championship of Missouri, was played on Thursday last and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of twenty-one to eighteen.

in a victory for the former by a score of twenty-one to eighteen.

A game was played on Thursday last between the Champions, of the College of the Christian Brothers, and the Nationals, of the St. Louis University. This game was well contested, and resulted in favor of the former by a score of 18 to 14.

The Mutuals, of East Liberty, and Perseverance, of Pittsburg, Pa., played on Saturday on the grounds of the latter. The Mutuals came out ahead, with a score of 72 to 31.

The Harnetts, of Wilmington, N. C., will play with the Scuppernongs, of Kenansville, at Wilmington, on Thursday park. A very interesting game is expected.

The Stonewalls defeated the Invincibles, of Wetumpka, Ala., on the 16th inst., with a score of sixty-six to fifty-four.

A Detroit paper, in speaking of the Atlantic's game at Jackson, says that "extra efforts were made to bring together a nine that would give the ex-champions of the United States a hard tussle for victory, but the result has proved that no combination of amateur unpractised players can stand the ghost of a chance with the redoubtable Atlantics." that "showy, swift balls" and "twisting slows" were pitched, but the Atlantics "collared" both styles with perfect ease.

Mills did not play in the Jackson city game, Fer-

pitched, but the Atlantics "collared" both styles with perfect case.

Mills did not play in the Jackson city game. Ferguson caught in his place. The other players took positions as follows:—Sturt, first base; Crane, second base; Smith, third base; Pratt, pitcher; Pearce, short stop; Chapman, left field; McDonald, centre field; Zettlein, right field.

At New Haven a game was played on Saturday between the Orioles and Echos, which resulted in a victory for the Orioles, with a score of twenty-seven to thirdeen.

The game between the Oriental and Gramercy

tween the Orloles and Echos, which resided in victory for the Orloles, with a score of twenty-seven to thirdeen.

The game between the Oriental and Gramercy Clubs at Greenpoint on Wednesday last was a genuine, well worked "see-saw." The former club led three times, the latter twice, and the score stood at a tie through four successive innings. The Orientals won by a score of 23 to 20.

The employés of Halsted, Haines & Co. are "raising ructions." They defeated a nine selected from the Commonwealth and Baite Insurance Companies on Saturday last, with a score of 26 to 15.

MATCHES TO GOME OFF.

June 23.—Eckford vs. Atlantic. Union grounds. June 24.—Active vs. Harlem. Capitoline grounds. June 24.—Eureka, jof Newark, vs. Champion, of Jersey City. Eureka grounds.

June 25.—Harmonic, of Brooklyn, vs. Unique. Camp Washington, S. I.

June 25.—Oriental vs. the Field. Greenpoint, June 25.—Oriental vs. the Field. Greenpoint, June 25.—Oriental vs. the Field. Greenpoint, June 25.—Excelsior vs. Alert. of Seton Hall. Capitalian and the state of the second se

Mount Morris.

June 25.—Excelsior vs. Alert, of Seton Hall. Capi-June 26.—Excessior vs. After, of Secon Ham. Capterioline grounds.

June 26.—Champion vs. Resolute, of E:lzabeth. At Jersey City.

June 26.—Eckford vs. Oriental, of New York.

Union grounds.

June 27.—Star vs. Independent. Capitoline grounds.

June 27.—Union vs. Gramercy. Union's old grounds,

Melrose.

Melrose.

June 27.—Harlem vs. Star, of Pleasantville.
To-day the Atlantics play with the Atlantics of Chicago; Thursday with Forest City, at Rockford, Ill.; Friday with the Bloomington (Ill.) Club, and Saturday with the Unions, at St. Louis.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DRATHS.—There were 110 deaths in Brooklyn last veek-a decrease of 31 from the week previous. Milliam Garrison and William Henry, were commit-ted to answer yesterday by Justice Buckley on a charge of attempting to plok the pockets of some ladies who were witnessing the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. Drowner,—The body of an unknown man was

found floating in the Atlantic dock basin yesterday morning. Removed to the deadhouse for identifica tion. Charles Martin fell overboard from a saliboat, while opposite Governor's Island, on Sunday after noon, and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

DISCHARGED.—Ann Morand, who was arrested Saturday on suspicion of having caused the death of Bridget Coffee, at No. 4 Imlay street, was discharged. It was shown that the deceased came to her death

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,-The Board of Alder Holmes to execute was first put in form by Rev.
Mr. Peckham, through the intercession of Mrs. Peckham; that to avoid the apprehensions of Mr. Holmes such paper was copied by Mrs. Andrews: that from such document thus copied the Register of our Court of Probate framed the will which was duly executed in his office and delivered to Andrews; that on the same day when Mr. Holmes was found murdered this will was lodged by Andrews in the Register's office for probate.

In relation to the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in the following comments:—But this "confession," in the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession the Sentinel has the confession the Sentinel has the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession and the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession and the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession and the following comments:—But this "confession," in relation to the confession and the following comments:—But this "confession," in the chair. A communication was received from a number o place. Portland avenue and Pierrepont street. He regarded these resolutions as being a palpable and flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the charter of the city. The veto was placed on file. A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor inviting the Aldermen to view the Fifth and Eleventh brigades on the morning of the Pourth of July. The invitation was accepted. The resolution offered by Alderman O'Brine at a previous meeting in regard to the revision of the election districts, increasing the number in nearly every ward in the city, was called up and adopted. The Board then adjourned.

WESTCHESTER.

REAL ESTATE SALE .- William P. Abendroth, of Port Chester, has purchased from the executor of the estate of the late widow Sherwood tweive acres of land, near that village, for \$13,200.

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE COMMISSION.—John E.

Marshall, one of the commissioners for the town of Rye in the matter of amending the grade of the old Rye in the matter of amending the grade of the old Boston turnpike and macadamizing the same from the Morrisania town line to the Byram siver, has tendered his resignation on the ground that he does not feel able to devote the time and attention to the work which he deems necessary to a faithful dis-charge of his duties to the commission, to the com-munity interested in the proposed improvement and himself.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT .- Twelve laborers, employ ed in grading the southern Boulevard, Fordham, who were paid off on Saturday, indulged freely in drinking on Sunday and were arrested. One of the number, Thomas Neeley, was arrested twice and fined \$10; in default of which he was sent to White Plains

from the city visited the vicinity of Kingsbridge on Sunday afternoon in three small row boats, the ad-vance one of which had an awning over it, and in passvance one of which had an awning over it, and in passing under Headley's bridge the awning came in contact with the side and turned the boat broadside to a
strong current, which upset it. Two of the occupants of the boat succeeded in saving themselves,
but the other two were carried down the stream and
drowned. These were Albert Bernstein, of No. 126
Second street, aged twenty, and Henry Morell, of
No. 74 Hester street, aged twenty-one. Their bodies
were not recovered.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

PROBABLE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About haif-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon Michael Monaghan, a trackman, while mending the track of the New Jersey Railroad, near the Chestnut street depot, was struck by the locomotive of a coal train and injured so severely that it is doubtful whether he will live. He was removed to his residence, No. 132 South street, and surgeons called in, when it was ascertained thathe had been struck just about the right ear. It is feared the base of the brain has been touched, hence the precarrousness of his condition.

Belvidere. Belvidere.

LARGE HAUL OF ALLEGED RAILROAD THIEVES.

Large Haul of Allegard Rathroad Triburs.—
For a period of time extending over several months the baggage cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad have incessantly been visited by members of the tribe commonly called light fingered, and large quantities of fruits, clothing, dress goods, boxes, parcels, &c., carried off. No clue to the thieves could for a considerable period be discovered, until at length some interesting little facts transpired which led to the finding out of a man named John Wilson, formerly an employé of the road, who was discovered in the Tombs, New York, and brought thither by detective Burt and an officer of the New York force. From him disclosures were made which led to the arrest at different places of three others, named Virgil Robinson. Charles Dickson and George W. Skinner. Dickson and Robinson were removed to Belvidere, Warren county, and there confined in the jail. On Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, Robinson, in company with three other prisoners, broke jail and effected his escape. Yesterday Skinner was arrested at Newark, and after a preliminary examination liberated on bail. Dickson has also been bailed in the sum of \$500. There are three others of the gang yet to be arrested.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Sales Yest Continuation sale of the Rutherford Parl on Deladeld av. each 50728, each adjoining, each 50728, each on Livingstone av. each 60720, each Livingstone av. cach 167200 ex-joining, each 507240, each. Livingstone av. 507295. Stuyvesant av. cach 507160, each joining, each 507160, each. Gouverney av. 677186. los on Gouvernau at los adjoining, 75:135 los adjoining, 75:135 los adjoining, sach 75:180, sach los adjoining, 15:200 los on Gouverneur av, 110:310, each los adjoining, 110:310, each los adjoining, 110:310, each los adjoining, 110:310 los adjoining, 1

76th at, a s, 100 ft w of let av 100.115 x75x26.115 x75.
125th at, n s, 410 ft ac of 6th av 100x95.40.
127th at, e s, 207 ft w of 2d av, 25x79 11.
124th at, loss 25, 36f and 94, Bartoi estate map.
144th at, lois 25, 36f and 94, Bartoi estate map.
Av A, w a loi 226 and part of loi 258, Stuyvesant estate map.
Av A, w a by corner 74th at, 100x25.25x101.5x16.6.
2d av, Nos 275 and 377.
2d av, Nos 275 and 377. . 27,8 0 . 1,0 0 . Nom. Broadway, No 281, rooms Nos 3, 4 and 5, 3 years 3 months, per year.

Broadway, No 291, rooms 17, 3 years, per year.

Broadway, No 291, rooms Nos 6 and 7, 5 years 6 months, Broadway, No 291, rooms Nos 1 and 2, 8 years 3 months, 4,600
Broadway, No 291, rooms Nos 1 and 2, 8 years 3 months, 4,600
Broadway, No 291, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors, 8 years 9 months, per year, 31,000 for 8 years, balance of term. 12,000
Bowery, No 28, store and the meants, 7 years, per year, 7,850
Reade st, No 24, store and ist floor, 8 years 2 months, per Lots 21 to 28, on block 302 Tax Commissioner's m

M J Foster's property, about one acre. Rom.
Spring st, w s,G R Drew's property, 89 ft front. \$,500

Seizures on Land-The Confiscation Laws-Construction of the Acts of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1864.

The United States, Appellants, vs. Simeon Hart, and Two Other Cases.—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered

the opinion of the Court in these cases:—This is an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. The libel is filed in this case under the sixth section of the act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, which subjects to seizure and confiscation the property of any person within any of the States or Territories of the United States being engaged in armed rebellion against the govsuch rebellion, after public warning by the President of the United States. The property seized was real estate belonging to Hart, situated in the town of Franklin, El Paso county, State of Texas. The libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Third Judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico. Such proceedings were had that on the 2d day of December, 1865, a decree was entered conor the Third Judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico. Such proceedings were had that on the 2d day of December, 1855, a decree was entered condemning property and directing it to be sold. An appeal was taken from this decree to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which reversed the same and remanded the cause to the court below, directing that court to dismiss the same for want of jurisdiction of said court over the real estate in the county of El Paso, Texas. The cause is before this court on appeal. The District Judge entertained jurisdiction in the cause upon his construction of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1884, which revived an act passed August 2, 1863, that gave to the District Court of the Territory of New Mexico jurisdiction over cases arising in the collection district of El Paso in the administration of the revenue laws. The second section confined the jurisdiction over citizens in El Paso to cases not instituted by indictment, and the trial and proceedings for violations of the revenue laws, as in other district courts of the United States invested with admiralty powers. (12 St. at L., p. 761.) The Supreme Court, in reversing the judgment below, held that this act did not extend to or embrace proceedings under the act of 17th July, 1862, providing for confiscation of the property of persons engaged in or aiding and abetting the rebellion, of the correctness of which decision we can entertain no doubt. If the District Court below could have, under any circumstances, jurisdiction of the case, according to the practice as settled in the cases of the Union Insurance Company vs. the Saine, decided at the present term, as it has been tried on the admiralty side of the court, the proper disposition of it would be to reverse the decree and remand the cause to the court below, with directions to enter a decree remitting it to the District Court, that it might be tried on the common law side, with a jury, the seizure having been made on land and not on waters navigable from the sea. But as th

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE IN VERMONT .- On the 21st inst. three persons named Ducelle were the 21st inst. three persons named Ducelle were poisoned under mysterious circumstances in Shoreham, Vt. The parties were two brothers and their mother, and it appears that one of the men, who was a mechanic, having occasion to leave his shop for a short time, divested himself of his apron and upon, his return found a bottle containing a liquid under it, whereupon a consultation ensued between the brothers and the matron, and all of them feeling convinced that the contents of the bottle were a spirituous liquor, and not fatal, partock of it slightly. One of the young men survived the drinking but a couple of hours, while the remainder of the family at latest advices were in a critical condition. Some parties, have been arrested on suspicion of placing the liquid within the reach of the Ducelle family with a felonious intent.

AN OLD TRICK EXPOSED.-Last week & fellow AN OLD TRICK EXPOSED.—Last week a fellow claiming to be from Balaston, N. Y., made his appearance in Warren, and called on a well-to-de farmer, asking him various questions about farming, erops, ac., and writing the farmer's answers in blank form which he had with him. When he had completed his interrogations he obtained the farmer's signature at the bottom of the blank, and left him. He next made his appearance in a negotiation with a man who was in the habit of buying notes, having the note of his farmer acquaintance, which he had made by writing it above the genuine signature on the blank. He offered the note at a liberal discount, and effected a sale, but was suspected and found out before he could leave town. He was arrested and lodged in jall in this city on Friday night.—Worcester Spy, June 22.

A DEFAULTER HELD TO ANSWER.—Thomas R. Whittemore, the Town Treasurer of Spencer, who went West a defaulter to the amount of \$15,000 and was arrested and brought back last week, was brought before the Police Court last Saturday and ordered to recognize with sureties to the sum of \$20,000 for his future appearance, in default of thick he was committed. Wornester Spir, June 22.